

SIX FROM HERE SENT TO OFFICERS' CAMP

164 Lee Men Go to Taylor,
Lieutenant Hastings Sent
to Berne

Special Dispatch to Evening Public Ledger

Camp Lee, Va., Oct. 22.—There were 164 additional men included in 164 enlisted men who left Camp Lee today for Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., where they will receive training at the artillery officers' training school, which is calculated to fit them for command as second lieutenants in the United States Army.

There were eighty-one other Pennsylvanians in the lot. Virginia furnished thirteen, while the rest came from various sections of the United States.

The Philadelphia were Anthony Costabile, Joseph Davis, Harold J. McGuire, Samuel L. Metzger, Joseph A. McGuire, Douglass H. Van Olinda, Francis C. Schaefer, of Morrisville, is among the candidates.

The remaining 164 under the incoming station at Camp Lee improved. There were eight new cases reported from among the 46,900 men on duty at the camp.

Germans Will Resist Peace of Violence

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ity law means the abandonment of the unachieved independence which hitherto has been the indication of sovereignty, both by us and others. Should we at home maintain as fundamental the national egotism which until now has been the chief factor in the fear of the people's life, there would be no resistance and no remonstrance of bitterness which would cripple us for generations.

"But if we comprehend that the significance of this peaceful war is above all, victory for the idea of justice, and that with all good faith, then we shall find in it a cure for our present wounds and a reservoir of future strength."

Reforms Discussed

The Imperial Chancellor then discussed electoral and parliamentary reform. He cited bills before the Reichstag, one of which enables members of the House to enter the Government without resigning, another proposes a change in the laws regarding the responsibility of the Chancellor. He continued:

"Deputies will take part in the direction of imperial policy and, in the name of the Chancellor, will be responsible without being ministers. Thus a new way is opened for activity in a responsible manner in imperial affairs—the parliamentary way. "We are convinced that it will suffice, not only the Government, but indirectly Parliament with precious forces from the people which have hitherto not been utilized."

People Not Bidding, Max Says

The Chancellor declared it was the aim of himself and his colleagues to establish the political authority of the German people. After saying that he welcomed expressions of opinion and that he was not against "we've agreed as to methods and purposed," he added: "Our aim is the political authority of the German people. This is the guiding star of our collaborators and myself."

"The German people has long been in the saddle," he said. "Now it is to ride."

"Our first and last thought," the Chancellor continued, "is for the brave men who are defending themselves against superior forces and whom we must defend against unjust charges. No one must think he can attack our army without also attacking the honor of our people."

"The lot of our soldiers today is terribly hard. They fight with anxiety for the homeland and with their minds fixed on peace, and they hold their ground."

"We trust and thank them. We pray to them. "The homeland will not abandon you. What you want, what it can give in men, material and food, that shall have."

New Power for Reichstag

Speaking of the power to be vested in the Reichstag under the terms of the armistice, the Chancellor said the bill provided for the compulsory embodiment in the Constitution of the fundamental idea of the new form of Government. He said the effect would be to make the Reichstag the people's house of representatives which should be responsible for the decision of the most important questions for the nation—namely, of peace and war.

"That means peaceful development of the empire and its relations with other Powers," he continued. "In such an extension of the people's rights the Imperial Government is willing to lend a hand when a league of nations has taken practical form. When we are a party to a peace, I am confident that all agreements can be amputated in this sense."

The Chancellor said the German nation long had possessed political rights which its neighbors envied. He spoke in praise of the municipal and Reichstag elections and said that, although the German people had almost used up its power in dealing with vital questions, the development which had occurred at the end of September had changed everything.

"There lies the guarantee of the continuance and growth of the new system," he added. "This is better and more real guarantee than any law or paragraph."

The German people, he declared, must not resort to forms of Government which they did not in their hearts believe in for the sake of foreign countries or to meet the needs of the moment.

"The enemy is at our gates," he said. After paying tribute to the men who had died, he added: "The elements are to be found in every army, but the fundamental will of the people's army is opposed to them."

"My program of October 6 embraced amnesty for persons under sentence

for political crimes, especially those connected with labor troubles, street disturbances, etc. Fair-reaching amnesty of this nature was proposed by the Emperor and has now been applied."

Many persons have been set at liberty, Prince Maximilian added, only with strong misgivings on the part of the Government, but "the conviction of the necessity of benevolence and a just policy decided the matter."

War-Time Measures in Force

The extraordinary war-time measures, the Chancellor explained, could not yet be dispensed with, but they could be carried out only by the Chancellor, who would be responsible to the Reichstag for their application.

"His majesty's decree, which I pronounced recently now have been issued," he went on. "They concern not only the censorship, the right of assembly, meeting and restrictions on personal liberty, but have to do with economic control, which is to be exercised through the government."

"If local military commanders disagree with the civil authorities, the decision must be reached immediately by the highest commander, who will be compelled to promulgate any decision to which agreement is not given by myself or my representative, namely, Secretary of State Gruening."

"Care will be taken that the state of siege is maintained in the spirit in which I assumed the functions of the Government and in which I am resolved to discharge them."

ENGLAND PUTS DECISION ON NOTE UP TO WILSON

By the United Press

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The British Foreign Office today issued the following statement regarding the latest German note to President Wilson:

"The reply was addressed to President Wilson. He must deal with it and determine whether it shall be communicated to the Allies. Until then it is not desirable to make a statement officially."

The Chronicle today published the following:

"England will demand surrender of the U-boats and France will demand evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine as a condition of any armistice."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS PROPOSE REPUBLIC

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—Independent Socialists, meeting at Salzburg, Austrian Prussia, to welcome Wilhelm Bittmann, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialists released from prison when he was arrested for inciting to rebellion, unanimously adopted a resolution demanding immediate release of the immediate release of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, former member of the Reichstag, who is in prison and preparing to be tried for treason, and the restoration of socialist principles, according to the Socialist Gazette.

The meeting, which was attended by nearly half thousand of the independent Socialists, sent greetings to the Soviet Government of Russia. It is self-evident.

A dispatch from Paris August 10 said:

London, Aug. 10.—German, who was arrested in connection with the May Day demonstration, was released yesterday. He said he had been treated well. He was said to be suffering from tuberculosis. This dispatch however, was not confirmed.

WILLING TO EVACUATE IF ALLIES DON'T PURSUE

By the Associated Press

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Germany's chief negotiator is ready to evacuate the invaded territories of France and Belgium on express condition that the retreat will remain where they now are located, according to the latest information from Berlin.

This information is the outcome of the latest conference as Berlin between the members of the delegation that the war was to end. It is said the military party is rapidly gaining ground, but the members of the peace party insist that further negotiations must be held.

The dispatch says that the existing demands of the military party, namely the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to France, Emperor William himself is reported to have demanded reluctantly such a demand at the meeting of the Crown Council on Saturday.

Americans Given Bitterest Task

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so trait and work from overseas that they fail to convey to the imagination their meanings.

The defense of this line is essential to the Germans, is moved by the replacement of twenty divisions in less than four weeks because they had been so cut up that not enough was left to function, or else so worn out that they couldn't stand the pressure by Pershing's men. Nearly every day brings identification of new German

units.

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Official War Reports GERMANY

LONDON, Oct. 23.—An early hour this morning our troops attacked on the Le Cateau-Sous-Sainte-Croix front and are reported to be making rapid progress.

Further north between Valenciennes and Tournai we have taken Braine and reached the west bank of the Scheldt at Malo. The English considerable resistance was encountered on this front yesterday, and sharp fighting took place, in which our troops, supported by tanks, inflicted many casualties upon the Germans, capturing a number of prisoners.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—On the line front the British made a rapid advance throughout the night.

The First Army, so far in October, has captured eighty-one guns, 100 trench mortars, over 100 machine-guns, a number of other gun and munition depots and all kinds of material.

On the Seine front the enemy continued to hold the Sierre at Souise by machine-guns. Further east we gained between Nivelles-Comines and Le Thour, elsewhere the night was calm.

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Bound to Delay

MOSCOW, Oct. 23.—An advantage in time is gained by showing that peace is just within sight.

The revolution that is taking place in Germany is at the stage allowing for the difference between Germany and Russia—the Russian revolution when Milyukoff came to power, Milyukoff failed to get peace and fell, giving way to Kerensky, who got peace and then came Lenin and Trotsky. If Max fails to get peace he will surely share the fate of Milyukoff. Then will come the Kerensky stage in Germany. No one wants to see the Lenin stage reached. One Russian in Europe is enough to satisfy the most violent party.

An advantage or rejecting Germany's present plea, if the President distrusts the genuineness of the present request, will be keeping the issue before the German people politically. If the question goes to Foch it becomes a military question. The German people may be too weak to sustain the consequences of a military decision.

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